BY J. L. PENNINGTON & CO.

[illegible]

Daily paper, [illegible]
Weekly paper, [illegible]

[illegible]

THE DAILY PROGRESS.

VOL. V. RALEIGH, THURSDAY, AUG. 25, 1864. NO. 145.

TELEGRAPHIC NEWS.

[illegible]

Nothing received by telegraph up to the time of going to press.

CONFEDERATE SECURITIES.

Within the past week or two, says the Mercury, there has been a marked advance in all classes of Confederate bonds. Eight per cents have reached as high as 1·19 for long dates, against 80 to 85 twenty days ago. It is reported that the rapid rise has been occasioned by orders on foreign account. It seems there is quite a demand for 8 per cents in Europe, where the bonds sell readily at 15 to 17 cents on the dollar. Let us see how profitable such sales are.—At 8 per cent. $1000 bond, at 20 per cent. premium, costs the holder $1200. Sent to London, Paris or Bremen and sold at say 15 cents on the dollar, would give one hundred and fifty dollars in exchange; which amount, drawn for at current rates (20 for 1) would yield three thousand dollars, less the commissions, &c. &c., which would, of course, be small. Quite a nice operation.

Seven per cents three weeks ago were at 70 to 73, now they are 85 to 87.

Six per cents of the new $500,000,000 loan have been sold in heavy amounts, the coupons commanding 15 to 16 for 1 among importers, who use them as specie at the custom house.

Four per cents are not fairly quotable, as a Confederate security, being held only for payment of taxes, the collection of which having been unusually delayed, virtually puts them out of the market.

Confidence is being gradually re-established, and with it comes the enhancement of the value of our public securities and the willingness on the part of capitalists to sustain the government liberally.

Every Man to His Post.

Men may talk of our brilliant successes, the hopefulness of our cause and all that, but to us there has never been a period, since the war commenced, when all the muscle and all the brain should be more devoted to the salvation of our country than now; and in view of this we can perform no more acceptable service than reproduce the following invocation from an exchange:

"Action, action, action!" cried the great Demosthenes, and thereby meant, no doubt, the action of energy. Such action we now require—every one of us in every sphere conducive to our interests, but particularly in the sphere where the combat for country rages at our thresholds, and our foes so overshadow. Action! Yes, great concerted action must be brought to bear by every one of us, old and young—for there are none of our who will not serve in the cause of country and the [illegible] been a people ever [illegible] [illegible]. Our nationality, our place in the family of nations is to be put at stake, threatened by the Hessianed hand of that pure Abolitionist and would be despot, Lincoln, and his hirelings of infamy. By our action, by our energy, we must and will stay the progress of this [illegible] of the North and his vampire minions, his vandal hordes. It is not enough to say we must do so; words are cheap and [illegible] has already been too plenty; we must lay aside our fine linen and purple, our ambition and [illegible] and join in the ranks of action and energy. We have to do this or be of those who are [illegible] with all are [illegible] us. It is painful to have to call up the spirit of a people not to their duty, for mere duty is the common feature of our progress in life—to a sense of the moral obligation they owe to themselves, to their own [illegible] country. We refrain; and simply repeat: action, action, energetic action!

SOUTHERN WOMEN.

Debased as is the soul of Brownlow—utterly depraved as is his nature—vile as are his denunciations of the Southern people—his vile tongue, at least, does some justice to Southern women.—In a speech recently delivered at a meeting in New York for the benefit of the sick and wounded soldiers, he took occasion to remark as follows:

"I bear testimony of my own knowledge to the influence of and the indomitable courage of the ladies of the Southern Confederacy. The most wealthy, the best educated, the most refined among them, have planted themselves in their doors and [illegible] and have run their husbands, sons, nephews, uncles and brothers out in the army.

"Go, volunteer and fight, or I will disown you forever! And when the Yankees met them and they fell, the Southern women complacently folded their arms and thanked God that they died in a good and glorious cause, fighting for the independence of the South."

Truth is a stranger to his lips, but in this case it was uttered in the [illegible].

The women of the South are as courageous as were the women of Sparta. If they have not given their hair for bow-strings—if they have not gone into shops to manufacture arms for their husbands, fathers and sons to use, it is because no emergency has demanded it. But they have done what requires a greater moral courage. They have sent their loved ones from their arms and bid them fight, and if needs be, die for their country. To say that they have given them up without a pang or care, would be a vile aspersion against her noble instincts; for the sacrifice she has placed upon the altar of her country has been well watered and consecrated by her holy tears. Her loving heart was lacerated when it mused upon the probable fate of her beloved, but a free country without her loved one she regarded as of infinitely more value than slavery with him. And when the tidings came that he had fallen in battle her sorrow was sweetened with the thought that he had died for some purpose, "and she thanked God that he died in a glorious cause—fighting for the independence of the South."

How great a number of them on our streets do we see clad in the habiliments of mourning. This one has a husband lying on the twice-fought field of Manassas. The father of the fair young girl, whose beautiful face is hidden beneath the folds of her long black veil, lies upon the plains of Shiloh. Here is one who has a son upon the red banks of "the river of death." Here is another who wears none of the outer insignia of mourning, but if we could look down through her deep, watery eyes, we could see a heart whose best affections were lying on the tomb of a lover, whose head is pillowed upon the soil of Pennsylvania. But in all these afflictions their courage has never quailed, nor have they once thought of giving up the contest. Those who have suffered most have been the staunchest rebels of them all. Like Cornelia, they prized their jewels, but they gave them to their country; and when they are gone they put on the vesture of grief and go about doing good for those who are spared to do battle for their land.

What man among us can go into our hospitals and watch the women (we love the Anglo Saxon word) as they minister to the inmates with little comforts prepared by their own hands, and not say, "God bless our women!" History will speak of Florence Nightingale to the end of time; but we have a brigade of Florence Nightingales here in our little city, and though history may never mouth their names, their deeds will be recorded in its brightest lettering. They have thrown all their ambitions aside for the great cause in which we are engaged, and she taxes all her energies for that one end.

But why attempt to recount the nobility, the self-sacrificing patriotism and the courage of our women? To do them justice would fill a volume. The world knows it, and does them honor for it. But above all their country acknowledges their hand in the great work and rewards her with their meed of love which is her darling compensation for all labor.—*South. Confederacy.*

TO OUR FRIENDS AND THE PUBLIC.

PROGRESS OFFICE, RALEIGH, N. C.,
August 22, 1864.

We make an earnest appeal to our friends throughout the State to exert themselves to extend the circulation of the PROGRESS. Hereafter as heretofore it shall be the fearless exponent of Conservative principles and the advocate of Conservative measures, and will hold Civil Liberty and the rights of the citizen above everything else. We shall continue to give a cordial support to all measures, whether originated by the State or Confederate government, that may be necessary to a vigorous prosecution of the war, but we shall at the same time insist that the States, acting through their constituted authorities, and the Confederate States government, acting through its legitimate agents, make constant, earnest, zealous efforts to close the war by negotiation upon terms honorable and satisfactory to all the people of all the States. We are the friends of the Confederate cause and of free government, and as such shall insist on a strict construction of the Constitution, a searching investigation into the official conduct of our rulers, the independence of the Judiciary, freedom of the Press and of speech and the purity and perfect freedom of the ballot box, without which, all our sufferings and sacrifices of blood and treasure, will amount to nothing, as the neck will have to bow to receive the yoke at last. We shall insist on the Military power being kept in subordination to the CIVIL AUTHORITY, and that the struggle be continued with the common enemy of the North for the perpetuation of free government for the people of these States, and not for the establishment of a consolidated despotism.

Because we have refused to bend the knee to the behests of power and blindly approve and applaud all the official acts of State and Confederate authorities, a systematic effort has been made to strike us down and silence us, by the withholding of that patronage to which every paper of respectable circulation has ever been by common consent, entitled, and which no administration, State or national, has ever before withheld; but relying upon the intelligence and liberality of the people and the final triumph of right, truth and justice, we remain undismayed and defiant, and will continue to stand up and contend for the sovereignty of the States, Civil Liberty and the rights of the citizen, be the consequences to us what they may. The bulk of the patronage of the governments, State and Confederate, is given to the partizan presses, regardless of location or circulation; while some of the most widely circulated and influential journals of the country are entirely ignored. We mention these things partly for the purpose of calling attention to systematic favoritism, abuses and corruptions that exist; to show the people how all power and patronage is passing into the hands of a small privileged class; and partly by way of appeal to our friends to make up in increased circulation what we lose by this course of officials —a proscription which is unfair to us and insulting to them.

ARMY INTELLIGENCE.

Now that the elections are over we shall devote most of our space to Army News and Current Intelligence, and trust that our friends in the army and throughout the State will give us such assistance as may be in their power by furnishing us with short news letters from their respective localities. We shall spare neither labor or expense to make the PROGRESS equal to any paper in the Confederacy as a medium for news from the army and elsewhere.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

Daily Progress, six months,	$15,00
" " three "	8,00
" " one "	3,00
Weekly Progress, six months,	5,00
" " three "	3,00

☞ To any person who will send, at one time, a club of six subscribers to the Daily or ten to the Weekly, to one office, for three or six months, we will send one copy of the paper gratis, for the same time.

Our friends will confer a favor by getting up clubs and sending them in as soon as possible. Cash must accompany the names in all cases.

J. L. PENNINGTON & Co.

The Legislature.

Below we give the names of members elect to the Legislature, as far as ascertained. We shall fill up the list as fast as possible until a correct record of the new body is made.

SENATE.

1 Pasquotank and Perquimans—W B Bagly
2 Camden and Currituck—D McD Lindsey
3 Gates and Chowan—M L Eure
4 Hyde and Tyrrell—E L Mann
5 Northampton—J B Odom
6 Hertford—J M Wynn
7 Bertie—John Pool
8 Martin and Washington—Jesse Stubbs
9 Halifax—M L Wiggins
10 Edgecombe and Wilson—J R Powell
11 Pitt—E J Blount
12 Beaufort—E J Warren
13 Craven—Robert A Wiggins
14 Carteret and Jones—H P Arendell
15 Greene and Lenoir—J P Speight
16 New Hanover—Eli W Hall
17 Duplin—W R Ward
18 Onslow—I B Saunders
19 Bladen, Brunswick, and Columbus—J W Ellis
20 Cumberland and Harnett—W B Wright
21 Sampson—Wm Kirby
22 Wayne—Benjamin Aycock
23 Johnston—T D Snead
24 Wake—W D Jones
25 Nash—A J Taylor
26 Franklin—W Harris
27 Warren—E J Flemming
28 Granville—R W Reaves
29 Person—G B Winsted
30 Orange—John Berry
31 Alamance and Randolph—Giles Mebane
32 Chatham—S S Stroughan
33 Moore and Montgomery—Dr J M Crump
34 Richmond and Robeson—Giles Leitch
35 Anson and Union—W C Smith
36 Guilford—R P Dick
37 Caswell—Wm Long
38 Rockingham—D W Courts
39 Mecklenburg—W M Grier
40 Cabarrus and Stanly—J J Meilchamp
41 Rowan and Davie—W B March
42 Davidson—E Harris
43 Stokes and Forsyth—J E Matthews
44 Ashe, Surry, Watauga, Yadkin and Alleghany—J Horton
45 Iredell, Wilkes and Alexander—A M Bogle
46 Burke, McDowell and Caldwell—S F Patterson
47 Lincoln, Gaston and Catawba—M L McCorkle
48 Rutherford, Polk and Cleveland—Dr W J T Miller
49 Buncombe, Henderson and Madison—M Patton
50 Macon, Haywood, Cherokee, Clay and Jackson—O B Bryson

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

Alamance—G F Faucett and B Y McAden
Alexander—J M Carson
Anson—A J Dargan, B B Liles
Alleghany—
Ashe—McMillian
Beaufort—R S Donnell, David Carter
Bertie—Dr P T Henry, James Bond
Bladen—J W Russ
Brunswick—D L Russell
Burke—J J Erwin
Buncombe—James Gudger and J A Brevard
Cabarrus—W S Harris
Caldwell—J M Isbell
Camden—W A Duke
Carteret—S D Poot
Caswell—Montford McGhehee and S S Harrison
Catawba—W P Reinhardt
Chatham—J H Headen, W J Headen, W P Hadley
Cumberland and Harnett—J G Shepherd, John McCormick and A D McLean
Cherokee—
Chowan—L C Benbury
Clay—
Cleveland—
Columbus—Forney George
Craven—Wm Lane, T H Gaskins
Currituck—
Davie—R F Johnston
Duplin—S Ennis, Houston
Davidson—C F Lowe and L Hanes
Edgecombe and Wilson—David Cobb, L D Farmer
Franklin—W H Davis
Forsythe—W H Wheeler and W B Stipe
Gaston—W T Shipp
Gates—R Bond
Guilford—D F Caldwell, A Kinny and A S Holton
Granville—E Crimson, J S Amis, P P Peace
Greene—R H Best
Halifax—H Joyner, A H Davis
Haywood—Dr S L Love
Henderson—M M Patton
Hertford—J B Vann
Hyde—Gibbs
Iredell—T A Allison and L Q Sharpe
Jackson—Enloe
Johnston—W A Smith, W G Banks
Jones—F G Simmons
Lenoir—A W Wooten
Lincoln—Ambrose Costner
Macon—J M Lyle
Madison—W H Brown
Martin—S W Outerbridge
McDowell—W F Craig
Mecklenburg—S C Grier and J L Brown
Mitchell—
Montgomery—E H Harris
Moore—Elam J Harrington
Nash—Capt G C Lewis
New Hanover—S J Person, J R Hawes
Northampton—S S Stancill, W J Rogers
Orange—S F Phillips, W N Patterson
Onslow—A J Murrill
Pasquotank—W E Mann
Perquimans—J H Riddick
Person—J W Cunningham
Pitt—G Perkins, B G Albritton
Randolph—Joel Ashworth and R T Blair
Rowan—F E Shober, W H Crawford
Richmond—S F Little
Robeson—David Bethune and Thos J Morisey
Rockingham—Strong and A J Boyd
Rutherford—J L Carson and A R Bryan
Sampson—L S Powell, Patrick Murphy
Stanly—Harris
Stokes—W H Flynt
Surry—
Transylvania—
Tyrrell—
Union—C Austin
Wake—G H Alford, C J Rogers, D G Fowle
Wayne—M K Crawford and J H Cobo
Warren—T J Judkins and W T Alston
Washington—L C Latham
Watauga—Wm Horton
Wilkes—A S Calloway, P T Horton
Yadkin—A C Cowles
Yancey—D H Young

DAILY AND WEEKLY PROGRESS.

OUR ONLY TERMS.

The following are the only terms for the *Daily and Weekly Progress* for the present. If the cost of labor and material continues to advance we shall make advances:

Daily paper, six months	$15.00
" " Three months	8.00
" " One month	3.00
Weekly paper, three months	3.00
" " six months	5.00

Any person sending us a club of ten or more, at one time from the same office, to the Weekly, shall have one copy gratis. No deduction for clubs to the Daily.

Our already large and rapidly increasing circulation renders the *Progress* the best advertising medium in the State. Advertisements are inserted in the Daily at the rate of $3 a square, of 8 lines, or 50 words, for every insertion, and in the Weekly for the same. Cash should accompany all orders.

ATTENTION!

BLANK WARRANTS, LAND DEEDS, MARRIAGE Licenses, County and Superior Court Writs and other Blanks for sale at the Standard Office.

—ALSO—

Job Printing promptly, neatly and accurately executed.
March 15-dtwtf

AUCTION AND PRIVATE SALES.

NEGROES FOR SALE!

A SUPERIOR MEAT AND PASTRY COOK, WASHer and ironer, in the prime of life, with her youngest children—(a boy and two girls,) also a young woman (18 years of age) a good plain cook washer and ironer, with her child, a female, nearly a year old; also a No. 1 house and lady's maid, in her 14th year. These negroes are all of one family, healthy, light complected, sensible, faithful, well disposed and devoted servants, and has never been abused. They are offered for sale for no fault and only because their owner expects to remove to the eastern part of the State, where it would be unsafe to carry them. To a kind purchaser, for his own use, of the entire family, a bargain and a long credit if desired, would be given, upon two-thirds of the purchase money. To such a purchaser, this family would, by their natural increase alone, in a few years be a fine fortune of itself.

Enquire of the Editor of the Daily Progress.
Aug 13-eodlw&w3t

FOR SALE.

ONE OF THE MOST DESIRABLE SITUATIONS IN Greensboro', N. C.

Dwelling contains (6) six rooms, stables large, other out houses convenient—and all in good order.

If necessary to induce the purchaser will also include a large and valuable new Brick Store on the lot adjoining.

D. W. C. BENBOW,
Aug 6-3tawtf Greensborough, N. C.
Confederate copy three times per week till forbid.

A FEW IMPORTANT FACTS
IN REGARD TO
THE "SOUTHERN HEPATIC PILLS."

1. THEY ARE PREPARED FROM THE BEST quality of Medicine by the discoverer, now an aged Minister of the Gospel, and are safe.

2. They have been known for years and tested by thousands.

3. Five hundred persons are known to have been cured by them.

4. They are not recommended by the proprietor for everything, but only for diseases which arise from disordered livers.

5. Directions and certificates accompany each box and these certificates are from well known and most respectable individuals.

6. Correspondents recommend them as good for Liver Disease, Chills and Fevers, Pneumonia, Jaundice, Dyspepsia, Billious Fevers, Billious Rheumatism, Worms, Plurisy, Bronchitis, &c.

7. Several gentlemen state that the use of these Pills had been to them an annual saving of from $100 to $300; they are the best plantation medicine ever offered to the public.

8. Some Physicians of the highest standing prescribe them to their patients, and hundreds of boxes have been sold to regular practitioners.

9. During the last quarter 2,880 boxes have been sold to Druggists, one in South Carolina, and one in North Carolina—and some time ago over 3,700 boxes were ordered by Druggists in one town in Virginia.

☞ Price, $3 a box. For $30 a dozen boxes will be sent to any address. A very liberal discount to Druggists and country merchants. Cash (new currency) to accompany orders.

FOR SALE IN NORTH CAROLINA AS FOLLOWS:

Asheville, E. J. Aston,	Lincolnton, S. P. Sherrill,
Albemarle, J. M. Bivins,	Louisburg, J. Clifton,
Chapel Hill, R. B. Sanders,	Marion, Wm. Wakefield,
Charlotte, J. Nye Hutchinson,	Pittsboro, J. Long,
" F. S. Carr,	Raleigh, Williams & Haywood,
Clinton, Hubbard & Mosley,	" P. F. Pescud,
Concord, J. Reid,	Rockingham, J. P. Northam,
Enfield, J. Cohen,	Salisbury, Henderson & Ennis,
Fayetteville, N. A. Stedman & Co.	Shelby, R. Froneberger,
Greensboro, Porter & Gorrell,	Wadesboro, W. O. Bennett,
Goldsboro, Lucas & Moore,	Whiteville, K Haynes.
Halifax, J. O'Brien,	Wilmington, Walker Meares
Henderson, Wyche & Co.	" H. McLin,
Lexington, J. P. Stimson,	" W. H. Lippitt,

Address, GEORGE W. DEEMS.
July 25-dtaw&wlm Goldsboro,' N. C.

CONFEDERATE TAXES.

THE CONFEDERATE TAX ASSESSORS FOR THE County of Wake, will attend at the following times and places, for the purpose of assessing the Taxes for the year 1864: At

Raleigh, Thursday, Friday and Saturday, 1st, 2nd and 3rd September.

Banks,' Monday,	5th	"
Barney Jones,' Tuesday,	6th	"
Lashley's X Roads, Wednesday,	7th	"
Green Level, Thursday,	8th	"
Morrisville, Friday,	9th	"
Busbee's, Monday,	12th	"
Hood's, Tuesday,	13th	"
Wakefield, Wednesday,	14th	"
Ralesville, Thursday,	15th	"
Forestville, Friday,	16th	"
Dunnsville, Saturday,	17th	"
Laws,' Tuesday,	20th	"
Oak Grove, Wednesday,	21st	"
G. W. Thompson's, Thursday,	22nd	"

The tax payers of the county are hereby notified to attend at the times and places above stated, nearest their respective residences, and furnish to the Assessors a correct list of the following subjects of taxation, on hand, held and owned on the 17th of February, 1864:

Land, number of acres, and value in 1860. Slaves, number, sex, age and value in 1860. Horses, mules, asses and jennets, and value in 1860. Cattle, number and value in 1860. Sheep, goats and hogs, and value in 1860. Cotton, wool, tobacco, corn, wheat, oats, rye, buckwheat, rice, potatoes, of all kinds, peas, ground peas, beans, flour, meal, sugar, molasses, bacon, lard, spirituous liquors, &c., on hand on the 17th of February, 1864, and not necessary for family consumption for the year 1864.—The number of Bushels and their value respectively, must be stated seperately.

Househould and kitchen furniture, agricultural implements, mechanical tools, and musical instruments, and their value in 1860. Carriages, carts, wagons, drays, &c., and value in 1860. Books, maps, paintings, pictures, stationery, &c., and value in 1860. Property of all corporations, joint stock companies and associotions, gold and silver coin, gold dust, and gold or silver bullion. Amount of all solvent credits, bank bills, and all other papers issued as currency, (exclusive of non-interest bearing Confederate Treasury notes, and employed in a taxed business.) Value of all moneys held abroad, and bills of exchange on foreign countries; and the value of personal or mixed property not enumerated above, and not exempt from taxation. Land, slaves, cotton or tobacco purchased since the 1st of January, 1862, must be listed at the amount paid for them. The bacon will also be listed.

M. A. BLEDSOE, R. M. JONES. } Assessors.
Aug 17-lm

AGENTS WANTED.

AGENTS WANTED IN EVERY COUNTY IN THE Southern Confederacy to use the sett of implements of "Carlisle's Patent for Repairing and Renovating Cotton and Woolen Cards."

We will sell County Agencies or will sell the sett of implements to some good and responsible person to use them in a county on half shares. The sett (costing $75) is all that is required for the Agent to begin with.

This is a safe and very profitable business.

Address J. H. CARLISLE & CO.,
July 30 w3m Ringwood, N. C.

OLD AXES—BRING IN YOUR OLD AXES.

WE HAVE THIS DAY SECURED THE SERvices of JOE HILL, and having an abundance of material, are prepared to up-set and draw out old axes.

SHAY, WILLIAMSON & CO.,
North State Iron and Brass Works,
Aug 11-lm* Raleigh, N. C.

ESTRAYED,

FROM THIS PLACE ABOUT TWO WEEKS AGO, three COWS—one large white and red spotted Cow, with Horns; one black Cow, with horns and had a Bell on; one no horned Heifer, white and red spotted, well grown. A liberal reward will be given for the detension of them where I can get them. Any information concerning them will be very thankfully received.

Address me at University Station.

O. S. CAUSEY,
July 12 dtf Alpha Woolen Mills.

ADVERTISING RATES.

The following are the rates for advertisements inserted in the Daily and Weekly Progress:

ONE SQUARE OF EIGHT LINES OR LESS

One day	[illegible]	One week	[illegible]
Two days	[illegible]	Two weeks	[illegible]
Three days	[illegible]	Three weeks	$4 00
Four days	[illegible]	One month	[illegible]
Five days	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

Fifty words, or eight lines or less, constitute a square and additional squares will be charged [illegible] advertisements inserted once, twice or three times a week will be charged [illegible] for every insertion [illegible].

When [illegible] the money must accompany the advertisement. [illegible] time charged as advertisements and [illegible] in advance.

GOVERNMENT OF NORTH CAROLINA.

His Excellency, Zebulon B Vance, Buncombe, Governor.
Col David A Barnes, Northampton, Aid.
Jo. George Little, Wake, Aid.
Richard H Battle, Jr, Anson, Private Secretary.
Dr Edward Warren, Chowan, Surgeon General.
John P H Russ, Wake, Secretary of State.
Jonathan Worth, Randolph, Public Treasurer.
Curtis H Brogden, Wayne, Comptroller.
Samuel F Phillips, Orange, Auditor.
Oliver H Perry, Wake, State Librarian.
Major General R C Gatlin, Lenoir, Adjutant General.
Major William B Gulick, Beaufort, Paymaster.
Major John Devereux, Wake, Quartermaster.
Major Thomas D Hogg, Wake, Commissary and Ordnance Officer.
Major James Sloan, Guilford, Quartermaster.
Major Henry A Dowd, Edgecombe, do
Major James H. Foote, Asst. Adjt. Gen., (Roll of Honor.)
Major William A. Graham, Jr., Ass't Adjt. General.
Lieut Josiah Collins, Washington county, Ordnance Department.
Lieut. John B. Neathery, Wake, Asst. Adjt. General.
Lieut. Thomas White, Franklin, Asst. Quartermaster.

JUDICIAL.

Supreme Court.—Richmond M Pearson, Yadkin, Chief Justice; William H Battle, Orange, and Matthias E Manly, of Craven, Judges; Sion H Rogers, Wake, Attorney General; Hamilton C Jones, Rowan, Reporter; Edmund B Freeman, Clerk. [Meets in the city of Raleigh second Monday in June each year. The Morganton term has been discontinued.]

Superior Courts.—Judges.—Edwin G Reade, Person; Romulus M Saunders, Wake; Robert R Heath, Chowan; Robt S French, Robeson; James W Osborne, Mecklenburg; George Howard, Wilson; Robert B Gilliam, Granville; William M Shipp, Henderson.

Solicitors.—1st Circuit, Jesse J Yeates, Hertford; 2nd Circuit, Charles C Clark, Craven; 3rd Circuit, Sion H Rogers, Wake, Attorney General; 4th Circuit, Thomas Settle, Rockingham; 5th Circuit, Ralph Buxton, Cumberland; 6th Circuit, Robert F Armfield, Yadkin; 7th Circuit, William P Bynum; 8th Circuit, Augustus S. Merrimon, Buncombe.

Confederate States District Court.—Hon Asa Biggs, Martin, Judge; George V Strong, Wayne, Attorney; W F Watson, Craven, Clerk; Wesley Jones, Wake, Marshal.

Council of State.—F B Satterthwaite, Pitt; Robert P Dick, Guilford; Dr James Calloway, Wilkes; L Eldridge, Johnston; J R Hargrave, Anson; Jesse R Stubbs, Martin; James A Patton, Buncombe.

Board Internal Improvements.—His Excellency Governor Vance, President ex officio, Wm Eaton, Jr, of Warren, and J H Flanner, of New Hanover. Richard H Battle, Jr, Secretary.

Commissioners of Sinking Fund.—Hon Thomas Ruffin, Alamance, Hon Weldon N Edwards, Warren, and Hon David L Swain, Orange.

Literary Board.—His Excellency Gov. Vance, President ex officio, Rev William E Pell, Wake, and Professor Richard Sterling, Guilford; Dr. Wm. Sloan, of Gaston; Richard H Battle, Jr, Secretary.

The University of North Carolina is at Chapel Hill.—Hon David L Swain, President.

Rev Calvin H Wiley is Superintendent of the Common Schools of the State.

Wiley J Palmer, A M, is Principal of the N C Institution for the Deaf and Dumb and Blind, at Raleigh.

Dr Edward C Fisher is Superintendant of Asylum for [illegible]

CITY OF RALEIGH.

Mayor—Wm. H. Harrison.

COMMISSIONERS.

Western Ward—W. H. Tucker, Alex. Creech and P Overby.

Middle Ward—W. R. Richardson, Augustus L. Lougee and S. W. Scott.

Eastern Ward—Dr. W. H. McKee, J. J. Overby and N. S. Harp.

J. J. Christopher is Clerk to the Board and City Tax Collector.

W. R. Richardson is City Treasurer.

Town Constables—J. J. Betts, Chief—N. V. Denton, Assistant.

K. P. Battle, City Attorney.

J L Pennington, City Printer.

F. G. King, Weigh Master.

NIGHT WATCH.

Captain—C. H. Horton.

Watchmen—E. A. Johnston, Wm. Beevers, Wm. C. Parker, M. C. Later, G. A. Driver and Wm. Overby.

The last Wednesday night of each month is the time fixed for the regular meetings of the Board.

WOOL NOTICE.

QUARTERMASTER'S DEPARTMENT,
Raleigh, June 9, 1864. }

I AM NOW PREPARED TO EXCHANGE COTTON Yarn, for Wool, upon the following terms, viz:

One bunch of Yarn for three pounds washed Wool, and one bunch for four pounds unwashed.

Agents have been appointed to make the exchange at the following places: Oxford, Tarboro', Kinston, Catherine Lake, Concord, Richingham, Hendersonville, Statesville, Roxboro', Asheville, Pittsboro', Louisburg, Fayetteville, Colerain, and at this place.

Persons shipping wool to this place will please mark on the package who they are from and the cotton yarn will be forwarded immediately.

I hope the people will patriotically respond to the above notice, as the Wool is for clothing the N. C. Troops.

H. A. DOWD, A. Q. M., N. C. A.
July 2-d&wtf

NOTICE!

ALL PERSONS INDEBTED TO THE UNDERsigned will please come forward and settle at once. Those failing to comply with the above will find their accounts in the hands of an officer for collection.

Aug 9-m&slm E. E. HARRIS.

COOK AND WASHER WANTED.

FOR A GOOD WOMAN THAT CAN COOK, WASH and iron for a family, the advertiser will give FORTY DOLLARS a month for the balance of the year.

Apply at PROGRESS OFFICE.
Aug 9-tf

PRINTING!

THE

"DAILY PROGRESS OFFICE,"

Having a good assortment of Material, an extensive variety of type and one of the finest

POWER PRESSES

In the Confederacy, is prepared to turn out all kinds of

Job Printing

In the best style of the art and at prices as reasonable as can be afforded in these times.

We promise that all work entrusted to us shall be promptly, neatly and expeditiously executed. Orders solicited.

J. L. PENNINGTON & CO.
Raleigh, June 18, 1864.

NEW AUCTION & COMMISSION STORE.

W. H. & R. S. TUCKER & W. R. ANDREWS have this day associated themselves together under the name and style of TUCKER, ANDREWS & CO., for the purpose of conducting a general Auction and Commission business.

All business entrusted to them will meet with promptness and dispatch. TUCKER, ANDREWS & CO.
June 23-tf

SHOES! SHOES!

I AM MANUFACTURING A SUPERIOR ARTICLE of Ladies French Calf Balmoral Boots.

" " " Congress Gaiters.
Gents " " "
" Pegged Calf and Kip Ties.

Orders solicited and promptly filled.

GEO. ALLEN,
July 22-dltaw10w* Greensboro, N. C.

SURGERY FOR FIELD AND HOSPITAL.

I AM NOW PREPARED TO SUPPLY MY WORK on Surgery to subscribers and others who may wish to purchase it.

On the receipt of $5,00, the book will be sent by mail postage paid. EDWARD WARREN, M. D.,
Aug 21-tf Raleigh, N. C.

☞ How to Send us Money.—Never send by mail when you can send by Express. All money sent by Express at our expense. Those sending us money by mail must do so at their own risk.

DAILY PROGRESS.

SATURDAY, AUG. 27, 1864.

The *Dispatch* is a rational war paper but is inconsistent. The *Sentinel* and *Register* speak of their "eternal hatreds" in one issue and get up a snarling cry for peace on the basis of reconstruction in the next. But does it occur to the *Dispatch* that the people of Kentucky, Missouri and elsewhere do not count the Confederate independence it is to us anxious to give them—that in fact they are fighting to prevent this blessing being forced on them? If we continue this war until Kentucky, Missouri and Maryland are acknowledged by the world, as members of the Southern Confederacy, the Yanks will all have returned to Yorm ham long before we see the end of it. Had Kentucky have wanted to connect her destinies with the Confederacy her Senators and Rep esentatives would not have remained in the Federal Congress for months after the war had actually commenced, nor would her sons have joined the Federal rather than the Confederate army. We know that there are gallant Kentuckians in our ranks, and no one honors them more than we do, but the army of one hundred thousand men that she could and ought to have furnished has not been raised; and yet all know that she has put more men into the Federal army than she has furnished for ours. If, then, the people of that State prefer a political association with the North, to connecting their destinies with us, shall we interfere to prevent them?—Certainly not.

And what evidence has Missouri given of a preference for the South? Where are the legions she has furnished? Some of her sons are so much devoted to our cause as any people in the Confederacy, but the great mass of her people are against us and will remain so, henceforth, spending we are compelled to submit to the mockery of her representatives at Richmond and hear the insolent demands they make on States whose people are fighting the battles of the country.

Whether the Divine right of secession existed, or not, it is now too late to discuss, but the act of secession itself we shall ever think was inf-polite and suicidal; and all the horrors and sufferings of the present gigantic war are referable to the fatal step; but now that the ice has been broken and the precedent established, we are opposed to any interference with any State when fixing its destiny. If one, two, or all the States want to connect themselves with the North, let them do it. The people of the State have the right, independent of the general agency, to secede at will, for the action of South Carolina, and the other States that followed her, established this for all time; and hence we would not contest the war one hour for Kentucky, Virginia, Tennessee, or any other State where people prefer a political connection with the North. What we want is peace—a cessation of the flow of blood that now deluges the land—and the acknowledgement of the independence and sovereignty of the States themselves—the right of each one to control and manage its own affairs in its own way clearly established and universally acknowledged—and then they can separate themselves together in such manner, in such numbers, and under such form of government as to the people constituting the States may seem right and proper. If Virginia had the right to sever her connection with the Federal government and connect herself with the Provisional government which had been organized at Montgomery, so has Illinois the right to cut loose from the North and join the Confederacy, if her people choose so to do.

We are satisfied that a cessation of hostilities—a suspension of blood letting—would enable the American people to decide all these matters for themselves, and this they would do speedily; but while the work of carnage goes on neither people or rulers are in any frame of mind to involve that Divine aid whose Omnipotent assistance we must have before the avenging hand is staid. Let the prayers of God's people, and of all men, be for peace, without reference to the future status of States, and be assured that if He hears and answers, He will do better for us than we could do for ourselves.

Resistance to be Arrested.

We have all along contended that no Magistrate, Militia or Home Guard Officer, or other person exempted from conscription as "necessary to the due administration of the laws," had a right to stage it in his own turf and remain in peace and indolence in his own home while portions of the State are being overrun and devastated by deserters. Had this work of gathering them up been commenced two years ago, when there were but few, and been faithfully and vigorously prosecuted, its accomplishment would have been much easier than now, but we are glad to see, even at this late day, that the State officers are to be required to do their duty, and that the whole power of the State is to be used, if necessary, to arrest deserters and return them to the army.

As the Governor of North Carolina issued the Proclamation of the Executive of each State after which and their prompt forcible arrest of deserters. The more desperate and hardened in crime can now have no excuse for hiding and skulking; and we do trust that the inate manhood of all such will at once manifest itself and that the last one will at once respect for duty.

We append the proclamation of Gov. Vance, which all the kindred and friends of these misguided men, and others who have it in their power to communicate with them should make known to those for whom intended, and no doubt many will yield to their better impulses and report to the nearest military post:

BY THE GOVERNOR OF NORTH CAROLINA!

A PROCLAMATION!

WHEREAS, IT IS REPORTED TO ME THAT many soldiers from the troops from this State have deserted their colors and countries, and are now lurking in the woods and mountains, some of them subsisting by forcing their friends to violate the laws by aiding them and others by violent depredations upon peaceable citizens, extolling shame and obloquy upon themselves and their posterity, outraging the laws and the peace of society, and damaging the cause of their hard pressed country.

And, whereas, Gen. Robt. E. Lee, in General Order No. 61, Aug. 10th, 1864, has promised to deal leniently with all who promptly return to duty, though they may have incurred the penalties of desertion by prolonged absence without authority. Now, therefore, I, Zebulon B. Vance, Governor of the State of North Carolina, do issue this my proclamation, urging most earnestly upon all misguided men to wipe out from their once respected names the foul stain of desertion by promptly returning to the post of duty in accordance with said General Order No. 61, promising to all such who voluntarily return or surrender themselves to the proper authorities a full and free pardon or the infliction of the mildest penalties of the military law, except those who have been guilty of capital felonies against the lives and property of the citizens, and this promise shall hold good for thirty days from the date hereof. And I hereby warn all such who refuse to comply with these terms that the utmost power of the State will be exerted to capture them or drive them from the borders of a country whose high honor and spotless women they disgrace by refusing to defend, and that the extremest penalties of the law will be inforced without exception when caught, as well as against their aiders and abettors in the civil courts. Simultaneously with this proclamation I address with love to the entire militia of the State to turn out for their arrest, and I hope by timely exhortation they will spare me the pain of handing over the guilty friend many brave and misguided men who have served their country well and could do so again. Deserters from other States who hide in our woods and skulk in giving our State a bad name, I can do nothing for, but to the crying soldiers of North Carolina I confidently appeal. And I certainly call on all good citizens to aid me in making this appeal effectual, both by their exertions as militia soldiers and their influence as men, to take pains to point out all deserters of their acquaintance, yet this proclamation in their hands, or in the hands of their relatives and friends, and urge upon them to return to the path of duty, which is also the path of safety and of honor. If every good and loyal citizen would set about to reclaim or capture one deserter by every means in his power, he would succeed and he will have rendered a most valuable and patriotic service to his State and country. Civil Magistrates are also exhorted to be diligent in providing against all such as harbor the runaway against harboring, aiding and abetting deserters; and warning is hereby given that in all cases where either civil magistrates or militia, or home guard officers refuse or neglect to faithfully perform their duty in this respect, upon proper evidence submitted to me, the Executive protection extended to them under acts of Congress shall be withdrawn; as I consider as duty that officers, civil or military, who refuse to perform their duties are "necessary to the due administration of the laws," which they will not impede.

Given under my hand, and the great seal of the State, at Raleigh, this 26th day of August, 1864.

Z. B. VANCE.

By the Governor:
A. H. McNamara, Private Secretary pro. tem.

THE WAR IN VIRGINIA.

We received no Petersburg papers yesterday, but get the following news of recent operations near that city from the *Dispatch* of Tuesday:

Sunday's Battle near Petersburg.

Early in the forenoon of Sunday our line of battle was formed east and west of the railroad and an advance ordered. The troops moved forward to the work before them in beautiful order and the best of spirits. They succeeded in driving the enemy out of their front lines of breastworks back upon their main line, capturing three hundred prisoners. Before the enemy were forced back they hotly contested the ground for an hour or two, but were finally compelled to yield to the heroic valor of our troops. In the meantime a fierce artillery duel was in progress, the enemy throwing shell and canister at our ranks, and our batteries in the rear replying. It is stated that in this contest one of those catastrophes occurred which we have so frequently been called upon to record during this war, viz: that a number of our troops on a portion of the line were killed and wounded by the fire of our own batteries. The enemy's main works on the railroad being deemed too strong to attack, our forces held the second line of entrenchments.

Meanwhile an important movement was started towards the enemy's extreme left, about a mile west of the railroad. A body of our troops, acting in conjunction with others, was sent down the Vaughan road, some three or four miles distant from the city, to reconnoiter the enemy's position in that direction and ascertain their strength there, with a view to further operations. It was discovered that the Yankees had extended their lines west to the Vaughan road, in the direction of Poplar Springs Church, and were busily engaged in fortifying. An attempt to turn their flank proved unsuccessful. Our troops carried their outer works, but the inner were found to be of much great strength, and so strongly defended by artillery that their capture would have been a matter of great doubt without a fearful sacrifice of life. The advantages gained were subsequently given up, and our loss at this point will probably reach several hundred.

It was here that the gallant Brig. Gen. John C. C. Saunders, of Ala., was killed whilst leading his men in a charge. Gen. Saunders has for some time past commanded Wilcox's old Alabama brigade, and in all the fights around Petersburg has displayed the most conspicuous bravery.—He was not more than 25 years of age, and gave promise of a glorious and distinguished career. He was struck by a Minie ball in the thigh and the femoral artery severed, which produced such copious bleeding that he died before it could be checked. Col. Lamar, of Florida, was also mortally wounded.

It is stated that in addition to the strong nature of the works on the enemy's left, which were assaulted by our flanking column, one of main causes of the repulse at that point was the giving way of a brigade at a very critical moment, which caused considerable confusion and gave the Yankees a great advantage. After capturing a line of the enemy's skirmishers and reaching their strongest works our troops were compelled to retire.

A strong demonstration was made by the enemy on Sunday morning about seven o'clock on [illegible] Point road, but he was [illegible] all along the lines in Prince George, but nothing was accomplished.

At night, as well as could be ascertained, the enemy's centre rested upon the Vaughan road [illegible] extending across the wooded country to the Jerusalem plank road [illegible] the Vaughan road [illegible]. Along this whole line they have strongly fortified themselves. In their rear, on the lines of the railroad, and on both sides, they have thrown up heavy works as a protection against their movements. At the Yellow Tavern and the Gurley House, batteries of heavy guns are planted, and at every point open to assault they are strongly fortified.

Warren's corps, which took possession of the road, has been heavily reinforced. The Second corps (Hancock's) and the Ninth (Parke's) have crushed the road, and the enemy's centre there there now numbers in the aggregate full 60,000 men.

While these movements have been in progress the Yankees have given a share of their attention to the destruction of the railroad, and it is stated that the track is torn up to and beyond Reams' Station, ten miles distant from Petersburg. Reports have been brought in that the Yankee cavalry, under the notorious Spear, were engaged in destroying the track as late as Reams' on Sunday morning.

All accounts agree that the fight was a bloody one; but the battle for the possession of the railroad is yet to be fought, and the indications are that it will be attended by a great slaughter on both sides.

In the engagement of Friday the enemy's loss in killed and wounded is supposed to have been very heavy, besides the large number of prisoners captured. The [illegible] had a considerable number wounded, but a small proportion killed. The 19th [illegible] lost six killed, twenty-nine wounded and [illegible] missing. Total, thirty-four.

Passengers by the Petersburg train last evening represent that the firing on Sunday was much less demonstrative than it was reported to have been. Some say that our loss was not over seven hundred, and that Hagood's estimate that we heard was one thousand killed, wounded and missing.

All quiet yesterday with the exception of some counterfeiting in the afternoon.

A Raiding Party Out.

Intelligence was received yesterday that a party of raiders had started from Grant's army with the supposed intention of cutting the Southside, and, perhaps, the Danville railroad.

Official.

Official dispatches, received from Petersburg yesterday, state that Gen. Hill attacked the enemy on the Weldon railroad Sunday morning and drove him from his advanced lines to his main entrenchments, capturing over three hundred prisoners, exclusive of wounded. Our loss was principally in Hagood's brigade, which assaulted the enemy's entrenchments, but support failing many were captured.

Below Richmond.

Everything continues quiet in the neighborhood of Deep Bottom. The enemy's forces on this side of the river is so greatly reduced as to render offensive operations.

In the engagement of the 18th inst., at Fussel's Mill, the 15th Ala. regiment lost forty-killed and wounded. Among the wounded are Col. A. A. Lomax, Captain B. A. Hill, Captain W. H. Strickland, 15th. H. Fields and Lieut. D. Thornton.

Major W. G. Oats, commanding the Forty-eighth Alabama, lost an arm, and Major G. W. Cary, commanding the Forty-fourth Alabama, was wounded.

From the Valley.

We learn by late advices that the Yankees have all left the Valley of Virginia. On their retreat they indulged their villainous propensities by burning barns, crops and plundering the inhabitants generally. So ends Sheridan's famous movement to "clean out" Early's command.

The Fighting at Petersburg.

[From our own Correspondent.]

PARAHSBURG, VA., Augus 22, 1864.

To-day, for the first time in the history of the campaign of the Army of Northern Virginia, the Confederate arms have suffered a check and repulse.

After the fight of Friday evening our forces fell back again to the entrenchments just outside of the town. The enemy [illegible] their picket and skirmish line, and occupied the ground which he had the night [illegible] All of Saturday passed and, for reasons which it would be injudicious to state, no renewal of the fight was made. This morning, however, everything being in readiness, Major General Heth attacked the enemy vigorously in front, i. e., those confronting him and facing up the railroad towards Petersburg, whilst Major General Mahone, having passed down the Squirrel road, until his forces reached the Vaughan road, turned square to the left, in order to [illegible] to strike the enemy in flank and rear just back of the Davis House. The column attacking in front drove the enemy back some half a mile, taking his line of breastworks and over three hundred prisoners. Here, however, they halted, owing to the strength of the enemy's next line of works which was literally lined with artillery. The column engaged in the flanking programme was, however, not so successful. The skirmishers having been deployed and started forward, our line of battle soon followed and moved on in support. In a few moments the enemy's skirmishers (a line as strong as our line of battle) in conjunction with our men dashing forward broke back towards their line of breastworks. And now the enemy, from a number of guns, pour a raking and destructive fire of round and grape shot and shrapnel. For awhile our brave boys press boldly forward, but in an evil moment a brigade of ours, give back, and, despite the efforts of their gallant commander, refuse to rally. The contagion spreads, other troops give away and soon the whole mass comes rushing back pell-mell, exposed to an murderous a fire in retreat as that to which they were subjected while advancing. Hagood's (S. C.) brigade, however, nothing daunted, entirely [illegible] on until they [illegible] and [illegible] the enemy's works. When General H. [illegible] Point road, he [illegible] colored his [illegible] supporting [illegible] to reconnoiter, the supports on the right and left having both long since fallen back. General H. himself escaped, though two horses were killed under him whilst retreating.

The engagement lasted about two hours, ending about 11 o'clock, and has not been renewed since that hour.

It was ascertained beyond all doubt, by threats took that the whole of the Fifth and Ninth Corps were engaged on the railroad, and this was developed in the charge. Prisoners say that Grant and Meade were both present at the fight. The enemy were doubtless expecting an attack, and were strongly posted on both sides of the railroad, with their lines developed extensive, with their rear fronting our [illegible] Indeed no flank to strike.

[illegible] entailing serious [illegible] on the enemy is exhausted upon this subject. In order that the [illegible] may be perfectly understood, I will give the number which, in my judgment, led to it. In the first place, the enemy were present in overwhelmingly strong force when compared with our numbers. In the second place, they were admirably posted and very strongly fortified [illegible]. In the third place, to the eternal disgrace of one of our brigades, be it said that they broke and ran, and refused to be rallied by their gallant commander, though he did all that a man could do. And finally, if the enemy were not apprised of our attack; it was not because the plan and time were not known, even to the very [illegible] of Petersburg. Whose fault it was that these matters leaked out, I do not know; but I know that eighteen hours before the time, place and character of the fight were on the lips of all, soldiers and citizens. Our line will, I think, foot up about one thousand, the greater part of which was borne by Harris's Mississippi and Hagood's South Carolina brigades, both of which acted with conspicuous gallantry.

Among the names of the gallant officers who fell to-day are Brigadier-General Saunders, Alabama; Captain Spain, Adjutant-General Finnegan's brigade; Colonel Lamar, Florida, Colonels Council and Thomas and Major Bell, are missing, but are supposed to be prisoners. Lieutenant Davis, commanding sharpshooters, Saunders's Alabama brigade, one of the most gallant spirits in the Army of Northern Virginia, was killed. He had just been recommended for the majority of his regiment, and would doubtless have received the promotion had he survived. Other brave and gallant spirits wished [illegible], but full of patriotism and bravery, closed up their lives on that entanglement field; but, of them all, none was more beloved, or will be more regretted, than the gallant commander of the Alabama brigade, John C. C. Saunders; a thorough [illegible] and an officer without a superior, he was a gentleman and a patriot. Devoted to his [illegible] mother in the interest of [illegible] it was literally true, that "none knew him but to love him, nor named him but to praise." He was just twenty-four years of age when killed.

The enemy, fighting behind entrenchments, did not, I think, fight bravely. We captured four hundred prisoners.

The enemy still hold the road, but it will avail them very little. It may yet be to them a very Pyrrhus's box of dolls. At least, so let us hope.

Monday, August 22.—To-day all is quiet. The fight of yesterday has not been renewed. Both sides are lying in their [illegible].

LETTER FROM THE SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY.

The following letter from the Secretary of the Treasury, to the Governor of South Carolina, will be found highly interesting to the public:

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, C. S. A.,
Richmond, Aug. 5, 1864.

To His Excellency Gov. Bonham.—DEAR SIR: Your very kind and encouraging letter of 30th ult. was received yesterday. If it shall prove to be my happy fortune, through the Divine blessing, to contribute in any degree to the welfare of my country, I shall be more than compensated for all the labors and anxieties to which I have been appointed. Expressions of confidence and good will on the part of my fellow-citizens, such as you have been good enough to convey to me, are most gratifying and encouraging. I regard the Treasury of the Confederate States as most peculiarly the treasury of the people, and there is nothing in the power of man that would so soon restore it to a condition of ease and prosperity as the universal and generous support of our people. There is nothing in the present circumstances to inspire alarm, but on the contrary every motive for confidence. An all pervading sense of embarrassment and distress has been the character of our legislation. However patriotically intended, it is not to be denied that the measures adopted by Congress for the reform of the currency had the unhappy effect of inspiring the public mind with feelings of fear and distrust as to the course that would ultimately be pursued in relation to that part of the public debt that is represented by the Treasury notes. Apprehensions of ultimate repudiation crept like an all-pervading poison into the minds of the people, and greatly circumscribed and diminished the purchasing power of the notes.

There are many distinguished and patriotic men in Congress who earnestly believe that the great if not the sole evil of the currency, was to be found in its redundancy alone. And reasoning from this premise, they inferred that a corresponding reduction of this large volume of the purchasing medium, would produce an immediate reduction in the price of all saleable commodities. Others entertained a different opinion, and believing that the purchasing power and value of those notes had a critical and sensitive dependence upon the confidence and good will of those who were called upon to exchange their substance for them, insisted that a reduction of the quantity, by any measure that disturbed the confidence of the people in the good faith of the Government, would lead to universal distrust and still greater depreciation.

The majority was unhappily found to be of the first opinion; and it must now universally be admitted, I think, that the policy that prevailed

SPIRITS TURPENTINE FOR SALE.

I HAVE FOR SALE AT MY PLACE, NEAR SMITHfield, SPIRITS OF TURPENTINE in quantities to suit purchasers. Persons wishing to purchase will address DANIEL SELLERS,
Aug 25-w1m Smithfield, N. C.

A JOB PRINTER WANTED.

A FIRST CLASS JOB PRINTER CAN OBTAIN A permanent situation and the highest wages by applying to H. H. HOBBS & CO.,
Aug 24 tf* Augusta, Ga.

BOOK BINDER WANTED.

A GOOD BOOK BINDER WHO THOROUGHLY understands his business, can obtain a permanent situation and the highest wages by applying to H. H. HOBBS & Co.,
Aug 24-tf* Augusta, Ga.

AUCTION SALE!—SORGHUM MOLASSES.

NEXT SATURDAY, AUGUST 27TH, AT TWELVE o'clock, I will sell to the highest bidder One Gum [illegible] OF [illegible], for [illegible] cash.
Aug 25-2td Commissioner Executive Department.